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THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1886.

The Cutting Case.

This case has assumed such a phase se that everybody will desire to be posted as to at least the most important of the details. We shall proceed, therefore, to give these. The telegraph yesterday undertook, but failed, to give the text of Article 186 of the Mexican Penal Code. That article reads as follows :

" Any crimes that may be committed on the territory of a foreign State by a Mexican against Mexicans or against foreigners, or by a foreigner against Mexicans, may be punished in Mexico, in conformity with the laws of the country, under the following con-

. 1. That the accused party should be in Mexico, whether of his own free will or by having been extradited.

"2. That a proper complaint should be made by the legitimate party in case the guilty person should be a foreigner.

"3. That the accused should not have been tried in the country where the crime was committed, or in case he has been tried, that no acquittal, am-nesty, or pardon should have been pronounced in the matter. pronounced in the matter.

may be accused should be considered a crime both in the country where it

"5. That the crime should be liable, in accordance with the laws of Mexico, to a more severe punishment than that of arrest.

Our Government cannot allow the claim set up by Mexico in the foregoing extract from its penal code. But the issue has been changed, or will be changed, from the one involved in the above-quoted law to the claim that CUTTING committed not only in Texas the offence charged against him, but in Mexico. Consul BRIGHAM seems to have acted with the utmost promptness. and it was his zeal, no doubt, that led Mr. BAYARD to prosecute this complaint sgainst Mexico with so much anparent haste—that is, as compared with Secretary's alleged tardy action in the case of the fishermen on our norththat country cannot punish CUTTING unless the offence he is charged with be also an offence in the United States.

The papers in the case are badly translated. We take it that what is called a "reconciliation" in Mr. Cur-TING's libellous article is what we in this country would call not exactly a "retraction," perhaps, but at least a satisfactory explanation. We now quote CUTTING's article as published in Texas, and, so it is charged, circulated by him in Mexico. It is as follows:

ADVERTISEMENT .- A CARD. EL PASO, TEX., June 18, 1886.

To Emigdio Medina, of Paso del Norte: In the late issue of El Centinela, ublished in Paso del Norte, Mexico, I made the assertion that Emigdio Medina was a "fraud," and that the Spanish newspaper he proposed to issue in Paso del Norte was a scheme to swindle advertisers, &c. This morning said Medina took the matter to a Mexican court, where I was forced to

w, I do hereby reiterate my original assertion, that said Emigdio Me-dina is a "fraud," and add "deadbeat" to the same. Also, that his taking advantage of the Mexican law and forcing me to a "reconciliation" was contemptible and cowardly, and in keeping with the odorous reputation of said Emigdio Medina. And should said Emigdio Medina desire "Ameri-can" satisfaction for this reiteration, I will be pleased to grant him all he may desire, at any time, in any manner, A. K. CUTTING.

The Secretary of State [that is, of Poreign Affairs) in Mexico, IGNO. MARISCAL, writes to Mr. BAYARD explaining that in Mexico " the Federal Executive is unable to communicate directly with the local authorities of the States." States'-rights doctrines prevail in Mexico, and are carried to a rent extreme. Mr. MARISCAL adds : Much less could it give them orders." To do this would be "a positive ofce," he says. The judges are "independent even of the administrative power of the State to which they belong." Notice that language : It is the ame as if we should say here that our udges in Virginia were independent even of the administrative power, of the State of Virginia, and that it would be prepenterous to suppose that they could seeive orders from the Federal Govrament. Mr. MARISCAL adds that the institutions (or laws) he has alluded to are "in that particular identical with those in force in the United States

same up on appeal, more time will be seeded in order to the completion of a full settlement of the difficulty. If we were in Mexico, and held the same fiver of holding on to Currino if to gobb'e up Mexico. But the Mexiare of a very different opinion. They consider themselves as good as or fester than the people of the United States, and no doubt calculate upon being able to resist invasion even by correspondent, speaking apparently for lors") in the pan.

that they will nevertheless not compel the United States to unlesse the dogs of war.

The reader will recollect that only a few months ago JAMES GORDON BEN-NETT, Jr., an American citizen, was sued in a British court by Mr. FIELD. another American citizen, who thus recovered heavy damages for a libel that had been published in the New York Herold, (and circulated in England, no doubt.) This BENNETT-FIELD case has, it is true, been appealed, upon the ground that the British court had no jurisdiction, but the appellate court mey dec de that the lower court had jurisdiction. There seems to be a decided simi'arity in these cases.

When we penned our article of last week likening the case of Virginia to that of Ireland-the substance of absenteeism being the collecting of money in one country to pay it out in anotherwe did not know that anybody had previously argued that Virginia was not able to pay interest on her whole debt, because all the money thus paid out was withdrawn from the Commonwealth. We have since learned, however, that in his book, entitled " Facts, Thoughts and Conclusions in Regard to be Public Debt of Virginis," Colonel F. G. RUFFIN had taken that very ground. He said :

VIRGINIA'S BALANCE SHEET. When a business-man fails to meet his engagements it is called bankruptcy. We all know what that means. But what do we mean when we say a State becomes bankrupt? I suppose no one will deny that, as a prime condition of civilized society, the citizens must have subsistence for their families and dependents, and the means of prosecuting, however imperfectly, their respective industries, and also the ability to maintain legislative, executive, administrative, and judicial departments, and such educational and charitable institutions as are beyond the means of the individual citizen, for without these the State disintegrates. But since the war the productions of Virginia have never amounted to enough in value to meet these demands and pay a large surplus to interest on a public debt. Under the influence of the causes I have stated all her economic expenditures have worked a constant drain from within, with no

corresponding flow from without.

It is an ebb-tide all the time, and no nation can stand that. If the £70,-000,000, which I believe is about the sum taxed annually on Great Britain, was paid to the Continent; if all her banks were owned there and lent their money to British enterprise at a heavy interest; if the great bulk of her manuinterest; if the great b factures was imported thence at even a moderate tariff: and if every mile of railroad was worked against her, as our 2,700 miles is worked against Virginia, how long would she pay interest on her debt?

No matter how small the amount of tax may be, it could make but little difference; for it is plain that any-the most powerful and richest-nation cannot long survive when its industry thus becomes, as it were, a sweat of blood.

Mr. Jefferson.

In a speech which he made in the House of Representatives on the 28th of May last, Mr. McMILLIN, of Tennessee, said that as early as 1821 Mr. JEF-FERSON wrote to Mr. LIVINGSTON in substance as follows:

"The great object of my apprehension is the Federal courts. They are under the Mexican law as quoted above stealing out over the fields of jurisdicgin in the day, and at night they hold the conquests of the day, until we can claim that we have within the States an exclusive jurisdiction that Federal power cannot tamper with."

If that was true in 1821, what shall we say of such judges as BOND, who makes even States plead before him? As to Federal courts Mr. McMILLIN said that Mr. O'FERRALL "had witnessed the sad spectacle of a Federal judge in that grand old State going into State court and dictating to a State judge what sort of jurors he should have to try State criminals."

Mr. McMILLIN, no doubt, referred to the cases decided some years ago by Federal-Judge RIVES. But he would have made a better point if he had referred to the recent usurpations of jurisdiction by Federal courts in cases in which the State of Virginia was the real party.

Mr. JEFFERSON was truly a great man. With prophetic vision he foresaw the evils which Federalism or centralization was destined to bring upon this country. Surely his words are worthy of being pondered well.

Ohio Politics.

BOB KENNEDY, the unscrupulous president of the Ohio State Senate, whose efforts converted that Democratic body into a Republican body, has run KEIFER of the congressional track. KEIFER is an ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives, and ought to have strength enough to secure a nomination for Congress; but it seems he has not. He is a victim of the newspaper reporters in Washington. They were offended by KEIFER some years ago, and set upon him like a flock of crows upon a hawk. The chief of them was H. V. BOYNTON, of the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, who had the good fortune to enlist Mr. HALSTEAD in his behalf. That paper took up the cudgels for BOB KENNEDY several weeks ago, with the result above stated.

However, after giving the reporters and papers all the credit they deserve for running KEIFER off the track, we must add that KENNEDY is a specimen of Ohio politicians—the most unscrupulous, heartless, unprincipled, selfish, in the United States-and measures fully up to the standard of the Republican rascals of that State. They like such

ANOTHER VIEW .- Hon. JOHN W. FOSTER, of Indiana, formerly United States Minister to Mexico, says:

"At the time Cutting published the libellous article in Texas he was domciled in Mexico and had been so domire in Mexico, and held the same ciled for eighteen months. He had voluntarily established his residence in Mexican territory, engaged in business, and subjected himself to the laws and authority of that country. One of those laws provided that under certain those laws provided that under certain circumstances offences committed beyond Mexican Territory could be punished by Mexican tribunals."

The New York Times's Washington

UNCLE SAM'S semios. Lot us hope Mr. BAYAND, Secretary of State,

"There is a good deal of differen between circulating a libel in Mexico and publishing a libel in the United States. Over the one Mexico would have undoubted jurisdiction. Secretary Bayard will never admit that she can have anything to do with the have anything to do with the other. Knowledge of what the court records contain is absolutely indispensable in the further conduct of the case by the United States. Just how the document of the case by the Charles of the case by the Charles of th ments can be obtained the State Depart-ment does not yet know, but they must be had, and Secretary Bayard expects to have them. He will take no denial from anybody. He does not presume to criticise a system which denies ac-cess to the records of judicial proceed-ings, but he insists that the exact terms of the charge or charges upon which Cutting was tried shall be given to the United States. If, after they are received, this Government finds it neces sary to change its course of procedure the change will be made, but until ther be Secretary expects to proceed in the negotiations with Mexico in the same ine as at present."

The Boston Herald considers that he Republican party stood up for some of the noblest principles of politics and of Government in the past. "But," adds our contemporary, "it is hard to tell what it stands for to-day, except for the perpetuation of war taxes, the assumption that it alone has the virtue and capacity to conduct the Government, and the ridiculous paradox that civil-service reform consists in keeping Republicans in office." If the Herald had added "and the perpetuation of sectional bitterness," it would have sized up the Republican party exactly. What "a platform of principles' upon which to appeal to the American people for support.

Mr. HATCH, of Missouri, who re orted the oleomargarine bill and successfully engineered it through the House of Representatives, was on Tuesday last nominated for re-election by a unanimous vote.

BRIEF COMMENT.

Could not the New York Sun be permaded to boom JOHN SHERMANand thus finish him?

TILDEN's estate amounts to \$5,000. 000, not counting what R. B. HAYES has invested in chickens.

A contemporary asks, " What is the spirit that generally manifests itself in the Republican party?" Bourbon.

"CUTTING falls back on his ac quaintance with UNCLE SAM." But UNCLE SAM seems disposed to cut his equaintance. The Philadelphia Inquirer seems to

e spoiling for a fight with Canada. We insist that the Inquirer should not be allowed to spoil.

Parson SAM JONES believes there are "more good people to the square inch in Cincinnati than in any other city on the globe." Irony is one of Parson SAM's strong points.

"On the day of adjournment the presiding officers of the House and Senate ordered all the whiskey-barrels locked up." But, if reports are true, forgot all about the "cold-tea" jugs.

Personal.

Miss Kate Greenaway is to make the pictures for Bret Harte's new Christma "The Queen of the Pirate story. "The Queen of the Pirate coming in chestnut time.

General Phil. Sheridan and his brother, Colonel Michael Sheridan, pay a visit of filial duty and pleasure every summer to their mother, who, halesome at eighty-seven, lives at Somerset, O. Cassius M. Clay is stirred to the pitch of excitement because the truth some statement made by him in his Memoirs" is questioned. "Either they or I," says he, speaking at those whom he looks on as his calumniators, shall stand infamous in the eyes of

the world." President Diaz, who, for all one knows, may look on the Cutting episode as just the sort of diversion keep his revolutionary pots from boiling over, has something more impor-tant on hand than repeating the blun ders of Santa Anna. Diaz has set his heart on draining the city of Mexico, where, for lack of good sewers, death's guns mow down some 10,000 persons

esgo, left a widow and a fortune. The widow was given the whole estate during her lifetime. She was young, and no one thought that the other heirs-Mr. Newberry's eight nephews-would be benefited. The widow went to Paris where recently she died. Now each o the eight nephews has come into \$300. 000, among the nephews being Genera W. C. Newberry, chief of the famous Iroquois of Chicago. This is the same estate from which Chicago gets \$2,400,-

000 for a public library. Emperor William has resumed his customary life at Gastein. In the morning he takes a bath, rests for an hour, breakfasts, and then goes for an hour's walk, attended by an aide-de camp. From 11 to 1 o'clock is given to business and reading the newspa-pers. Then come dinner, a short nap. pers. Then come dinner, a short hap, and another walk. Supper is taken at 7, and afterwards his Msjesty receives a few guests to tea and hears a little music. When not working he may be generally seen stand ing at the corner window which over-looks the Platz. People salute him as they pass, and he answers with a cour teous wave of the hand. No precau tions are taken to keep the public away from the places where his Majesty walks. This course is adopted at his

> "Peter Out," AUGUST 11, 1886.

To the Editor of the Dispatch : "Peter out" and "pan out" are miners' terms, and well understood by all who live in the vicinity of gold- or

own request.

To "peter out" means to become exhausted—as a vein of ore "peters out" when it disappears from the rocky ledge in which it was imbedded By way of soothing the outraged piety and reverence of your correspondent, I would state that if the expression has a classic origin, it is not derived from Petros, a rock, a stone; but from Petra. a ledge of rock.

To "pan out" means to yield. In

primitive placer-mining the earth' in which the gold-dust is found is put into an ordinary tin pan, into which water is poured; the pan is then shaken and the muddy water poured off. This pro-cess is repeated until the dirt is all car-ried off in the water, leaving the parti-cles of gold (miners call them "coNORTH STATE

TROUBLE AND BAD PEELING IN THE RADICAL CAMP.

Endorsing Independents-Committed Sui-cide in Jail-Cardwell's Case-Railroad Matters-Burglary, &c.

cial telegram to the Dispatch, RALEIGH, N. C., August 11 .- There is trouble in the Radical camp here, growing out of the action of the State Executive Committee yesterday. Chairman Mott held on to his position, though some members of the committee particularly desired to be ahead of him. He evidently intends to try to hold over for two years. There is had feeling between several members of the committee, and Mott is spoken of in severe terms. A prominent Republican remarked to-day that there would be trouble, and the matter would be ventilated pretty thoroughly. Considera-ble interest is also manifested in the ad-dress which is to be sent out broadcast over the State. The proceedings of the meeting of the committee were kept very quiet, but some facts have leaked out. Mott will seek to prepare all of that address himself. All Independents, high or low, are to be supported. It is hardly probable now that any man will be nominated as a Republican save in the way of county officers. The idea is to encourage Independentism in every shape possible. Public and private instructions to Republicans in all sections will urge them to foment dissatisfaction and seek to raise as large crops of Independents as possible. This is the backbone of the plan of the campaign.

A SPLIT. Late to-night it was learned, on the authority of a prominent Republican, that the party, or rather those oppos to the Executive Committee's sion, would call a mass-convention here within the next sixty days. KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

The Knights of Labor are here in session to the number of several hundred, the purpose being to organize a State assembly. Delegates from every local assembly in the State are present. There are now four assemblies in this city, with about 2,000 members. The order has increased very rapidly. Many people favor it warmly, while the bitterness of others towards it is very great.
J. R. Bolton, of Pender county, in

jail at Goldsboro', charged with lar-ceny, committed suicide by cutting his

RATLEGAD SUBSCRIPTION. A meeting was held yesterday at Smithville by the commissioners of Brunswick county and the representatives of the Atlantic and North western railroad. The result was that the Board decided to issue a call for an election on the question of a subscription of \$100,000 by Brunswick county to the capital stock of the road. The issue proposed is to run forty years and to bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. One half of the bonds are to be delivered to the company when it shall have completed the road to the South Carolina line and the other half when it crosses the Carolina Central railroad. The election will be held September 14th.

The report of the Young Men's Christian Association for this State shows that the Society represents a population of 43,380 and membership of 459; current expenses, \$1,300. Five associations have libraries, four have reading-rooms, and one has a literary society. There are four colored associations in colleges, and four other colored associations. The State work is in the

Major J. W. Graham, Democratic nominee for Congress, is expected to open the campaign at Smithfield, John-ston county, the 17th instant. He is Seven hundred persons left here this morning for Norfolk on an excursion.

General W. R. Cox bears his defeat well. It is generally thought here that he will soon be appointed to a position by the President.

SENT BACK. Governor Scales has received news from Salisbury to the effect that a negro criminal named Geron, who was requisitioned for by the Governor of Louisiana last Saturday, has been taken back to Louisiana. Geron, as stated, had stolen \$16,000. He is known to have concealed \$6,000 of it in Salisbury. A woman with him was arrested. made a startling disclosure. She stated that Geron was in fact one of the murderers wanted, and that he had concealed \$6,000, and indicated where the money was hid. Upon examination of the spot named by her a box containing \$2,100 in money was found. This is all that can be found.

CARDWRLL'S CASE. Governor Scales to-day received an official notice from the sheriff of Wilkes county that John Cardwell, of Wilkes, whose escape and recapture have created such a sensation, had been taken from the Wilkesboro' to the Statesville jail for safekeeping. A letter from Wilkes-boro' says that public sentiment is rather

opposed to the execution of Cardwell.

Court meets next Monday at Trenton, Jones county, and will devote itself to the trial of two capital cases. The Committee on Water-Works was in session nearly all night and again today. No decision has yet been reached-only that it is certain Raleigh is to have a water-works.

Governor Scales has given the Danville Grays permission to enter the State and go to Morehead the 21st instant.

A very sensational affair occurred at Fayetteville. Mr. Phillips unexpectedly found a burglar in his dining-room. The burglar was hiding, but, being discovered, sprang for a window which he had opened on his entrance. He was intercepted, and seized a knife. He cut the bedy of his pursuer. Phillips choked him, but was cut so badly he was obliged to release his hold. The burglar was a negro.

REIDSVILLE, N. C., August 10, '86. A large turtle, weighing twenty-one pounds, was caught at Iron-Works pond yesterday. It was caught with a hook and line. Our military boys have returned from

Quite a number of our young ladies are away visiting and summering at the springs. Among them are Misses Mag-gie Watt, Belle Mathews, Wallace Gal-laway, Mary Boyd, Minnie Williamson,

the sea-shore greatly pleased with their

A Jewish rabbi was here last week and united in marriage Mr. Sam Fels, of this place, and a Miss Cohen, of Wilson, N. C. An engine-house for our large successful will be built on Market Square in a few

weeks.

Little Mamie, Captain Ellington's youngest daughter, died last night after a lingering illness.

We had heavy rains last night and to-day, and the atmosphere is quite chilly.

Cyrus W. Field made almost as good time from Ireland to his sick wife's bedside, in the Catakills, as if he had

church is Ireland on Sunday, August lat; on Sunday, August 5th, he was at his journey's end, in the New York DR. PHIL. TAYLOR, OF RICHMOND, mountains.

(For the Dispatch. In your paper of June 30th, "A Member" conjectured that your editorial of the 25th, on the rise of Riddles, was inspired by the Second Auditor, who is a sealous advocate of the brokers' smart financial scheme of inbrokers' smart financial scheme of in-ducing the State to buy up her own dis-honored paper—such as peelers, non-tax-receivable coupons, black scrip, &c., after the brokers shall have first bought up the aforesaid trash, and gone through the farce of converting the same

The conjecture of "A Member" was well-founded, as the Second Auditor omes to the front in your issue of the 10th of July and acknowledges the corn like a man, and immediately followed the publication of your editorial by advertising the time at which the grand drawing of \$50,000 would take But he waited a week to see what effect the announcement of the draw would have on the Riddles, and, lo and

shold! he says they rather fell back a little. Wonderful revelation indeed!
Now, "A Member" had supposed that the Second Auditor's reputation for sincerity was well founded. It is a well-known fact that the brokers are as well informed as to what is going on in the basement as any member of the Sinking-Fund Board.

Had they not wellnigh ceased to buy trash and fund it into Riddles until they had counted noses and were assured that the act authorizing the gouge of \$50,000 a month would pass both houses and be approved by the Governor? As soon as they were assured of this fact, and before the bill passed, did they not begin to flood the Treasurer's office with peelers of 1867 and their worthless and harmless coupons? Did not \$17,000 of this trash come in in a single day before the bill actually passed in anti-cipation of, and with a certain knowledge that it would pass? And when the Board met at last, all things being in readiness to declare the first grand drawing, did not the brokers know beforehand the day and hour the meeting would take place, and were they not en hand in the Capitol ready and eager to hand in their bids? Will the Auditor say that a single bid was made, or a single bond purchased from any others than brokers?

The Auditor again injures his reputation for sincerity by attempting to explain how it is that anybody invests in Riddles. Hear him : " Now, as in all times of great business depression, capital withdraws from productive enterprises and burrows in stocks and onds for safety." And, like the butterfly, after flying over all the sweet flowers in the United States, at last lights on a-Riddle as the place of greatest safety! and fancies that it is as safe as if it had lit on a United States 3, which

' just at this time is worth 100."
Is not our Second Auditor just poking fun at a green "member" simply to amuse your intelligent readers? If he did not mean the above remarkable proposition as a joke, I will ask if he believes a single dollar has been invested in Riddles since the scheme for the grand drawing of \$50,000 was adopted as an honest, bona-fide investment. t not a fact, and does the Second Auditor not know it, that every peeler on a coupon that has been purchased and funded into Riddles since the passage of that measure was bought with the sole purpose of funding into Riddles to sell to the State, and not for the purpose of holding as an investment?

The Second Auditor pronounces the

scheme a great success, for he says if this process of drawing \$50,000 per month of the people's money goes on till April, 1888, the State will have accumulated, of her own bonds, the magificent sum of \$3,649,172.17—equal, at 70, to \$2,574,420,51, which she can cancel or use as cash. Colonel Sellers, in his palmiest days, never dreamed of a scheme which promised such magnifi-cent results as this. It is a splendid theory, but will prove utterly worthless in practice. Who will cash the assets at 70 should the "people's representatives" find an empty Treasury, s they are almost certain to do before the close of Governor Lee's administra-

It requires no statesmanship to deplete the Treasury, but it will puzzle the wisest Legislature Virginia will have in the next half century to realize forty cents on the dollar from the sale of the Second Auditor's millions of assets.

The Auditor wants to know if "A Member " is dissatisfied with the Riddle bill, and thinks he ought not to be, as he aided in its passage, and was instrumental in procuring its adoption by the Lynchburg Convention, &c. No, indeed, " A Member " is not dis-

satisfied with the Riddle bill, but he is unwilling to stand idly by it as some other people do. It was never intended by the originators and framers of the Riddle bill that it should be used only as a means of buying into its terms the peeler bonds, non-tax-receivable coupons, black scrip, and other trash, and allowing it to stand a dead letter on the Statute-Book as to the tax-receivable coupon bonds. It was not to be expected that some people in the State would be very zealous in carrying out the provisions of the Riddle bill, notwithstanding its adoption or acquies-cence in at Lynchburg. At the same time, it was not believed that there would be found any considerable number of people in the Democratic party who would openly and boldly attempt to make that measure a ridiculous farce.

The Riddle bill never contemplated the buying and begging policy adopted by those in whose keeping the measure now is. In the judgment of " A Member" the buying process is a humbug. and it throws the door wide open to fraudulent combinations between the

The begging scheme is worse than a farce, and must at an early day end in disaster to the State. It simply lays up wrath against the day of wrath. Patriotism may be successfully appealed to for a short time but ; like everything

else, it wears out.

The coupons are rapidly accumulating, and before Governor Lee's term expires the State will be flooded with them at such prices, for one year at least, as will induce the people to buy them generally. When that time comes there will be a crash and a collapse, and our Second Auditor's stupendous accumulations of assets will not save the State from bankruptcy or the party from ruin. Unless immediate steps are taken for the adoption of a wiser are taken for the adoption of a wiser financial policy, there will exist an absolute necessity for the reassembling and reorganization of the Old Guard. It is impossible for a State to exist which has a cut-worm in its treasury, a potato-bug (local option) on its revenue, and a Sinking-Fund Board in its basement.

These things must be exterminated These things must be exterminated before the State can prosper, and the sconer the better for the party in power. But the bondholders and brokers are perfectly satisfied with the present condition of things, and are working against an extra session, and it is said have succeeded in defeating one.

Results Shown in His Clinics-The Method of Procuring the Inoculating Fluid-Pasteur's Success and Grow-

ing Wealth.

(Special correspondence of the Dispatch.) PARIS, July 30, 1886.
While in Paris I thought it might profit me to see the inoculations for he results of which have within the past few months attracted universal attention. Thanks to his kindness, I was invited to see the inoculation made, to investigate his methods for preparing the inoculating fluid, the in-oculating of the rabbits, from which aminal he prefers to derive the fluid for protecting the human family from rabies, and also was I shown the rabbits in their different stages of rabies. M. Pasteur, let me here say, espe cially clams by his series of inocula tions to prevent rabies being estabbite of a rabid dog. Many of his cases are due to cut-bites, and, as is familia to all, some have been caused by wolf-bites, and, though he readily treats them all, his prognoses are not so positive. This we are called away. all, his prognoses are not so positive por favorable in these cases as the cause is from the bite of the maddog. Again: He desires to begin the

after the patient has received the in jury. THE METHOD OF THE INCCULATION is in nowise similar to that for smallpox, as many suppose. It consists in pjecting beneath the skin from twenty to twenty-five drops of a thin, yellowish fluid, which varies in strength according to the case in which it is used. On account of the extreme looseness of the skin over the abdominal region this is the part selected. The skin is pinched up, the hypodermic needle injected, and the inserted, the fluid operation is completed. In the ordinary cases one of these inoculations daily for twelve days is sufficient, and the patient receives a certificate that he has been treated by M. Pasteur. Sometimes, in the more severe cases, they are given this treatment twice daily at The wounds are examined and treat-

treatment not later than the third week

ed locally in another room, and some of those I saw were of considerable size and very angry-looking. The treatment for these are according to the regular treatment of wounds in general-viz., cleansing, application of caus tic when needed, and powdered iodoform dusted upon them, then bandaged. THE FLUID WHEN USED.

The preparation of the fluid used for inoculation takes place at his old laboratory, on Rue d'Ulm, and consists simply in taking the brain and spinal cord from a rabbit that has died from hydrophobia and exposing it in a bottle containing potash, the fluid being produced by the action of the potash. This fluid is not to be used until four days have passed. After this fluid has been prepared fourteen days it is used for a patient who is to be inoculated for the first time, and for the second inoculation the fluid used is only thirteen day made, and thus the age of the fluid de creases as the number of inoculations increase. To inoculate the rabbit for the production of rabies (so that its spinal cord and brain may be procured for making this fluid) one or two drops of the fluid only twenty-four to forty eight hours made is injected into the brain-sac (dura mater). In six and a half to seven days the rabbit so treated vill show the first symptoms of hydrophobia (or rabies), and death will fol low in four days, or eleven days after it was first inoculated; then its brain and spinal cord are taken and more fluid prepared. Two or more rabbits VIRGINIA BEACH by adding 50c. to the are thus treated daily.

THE NUMBER OF CASES TREATED M. Pasteur has about half a dozen assistants, and is very busy, the num-ber of his patients increasing constantly. He has already treated over 1,600 (middle of July), and of these twelve have died from hydrophobia. Six of these patients were bitten by wolves, five were bitten by cats, and one by a maddog. This last case has been much discussed by the Paris press recently, and the facts seem to be these: The man, M. Bouvier, was bitten in the hand. and shortly thereafter presented himself for treatment. He had been for some time past a hard drinker, and accustomed to have his sprees. During the term of treatment he indulged freely one or more times, and did not attend the clinic for treatment quite as regularly as was advised. Still, as the more favorable cases are those bitten upon the hand, he was discharged. Who soon after reaching his home (in France) he had completed another jollification, and then developed true hydrophobia.

PASTEUR'S SUCCESS. Certain it is Monsieur Pasteur is. gaining confidence among his own people, even among the medical fraternity. that do not, as a rule, take up new doc trines very readily. The Government have subscribed \$5,000 to carry on his treatment, and he has received nearly \$250,000 from other parties. His in vestigations have undoubtedly been carried on in a scientific manner, and I believe his principle to be a good one ; at any rate it is decidedly the best we now have. Should it be firmly established as a specific treatment for the cure of hydrophobia it will be a great boon to the human race, and especially to Parisians, for nearly every one here has one or more dogs, and as no law exists here for muzzling the species, much of the hydrophobia is produced in this city. All nationalities are to be seen registered upon Monsieur Pasteur' books, and many different languages are heard at his clinics. The last gift from the city government has been the lease of a plot of ground for a term of years for the building of a Pasteur institution.

A WILD RACE TO DEATH. Desperate Effort of a Freight to Beat a Passenger Train.

A Louisville (Ky.) special says: A fatal wreck occurred shortly after midnight this morning on the Louisville and Cincinnati short line. One half mile south of Sulphur station freight train No. 12 and the midnight Cincinnati passerger, No. 3, met head and head at full ult around a curve. Both engines were smashed. Five cars of the freight were converted into kindling-wood, and several coaches of the passenger were badly damaged. Frank Webber, the head brakeman on the freight, was killed. Postal-Clerk A. S. Cook and Freight-Conductor J. L. Taylor were injured. The man who was killed and the men who are injured are of this Both engineers saw the headlights of

the locomotives and made frantic efforts to prevent the collision. The passenger was brought to a very slow motion, but the heavy freight was on a down grade and ploughed into her with terrible violence. The two engines completely telescoped. The light little passenger train was thrown back on her haunches, while the rear cars and tender of the freight piled on to the

wrecked engines with their weight, adding to the terror of the scene. The engineers and firemen of both trains were fortunate enough to leap before the trains struck, and thus saved their lines. lives. The passengers on the Cincinnati train were badly shaken up, but none of them were killed.

The accident was due entirely to an

oversight on the part of the engineer of the freight. He left Lagrange and at-tempted to make the run to Sulphur on the time of the passenger. He claims that he looked at his card wrong. and was some distance on the road be fore the mistake was discovered. The conductor discovered that they were on forbidden ground, and at once notified the engineer. It was then too late, however, to go back, and the only salvation was to put extra steam on and beat the passenger to Sulphur. A wild race was the result, and the issue shows that she had almost gained her point when she met the passenger. The freight was within a half mile of

DEATHS.

BRITTON - Died, at his father's residence, on Twenty-seventh street, Wednesday morning, 11th instant, at ten minutes to 3 o'clock, ANDREW S. BRITTON, the youngest son of Joseph W. and Mary S. Britton; aged nine years and ien days.

the goal toward which she was driving.

The anguish and the bitter pain, Our God alone can tell: He took thee from our loving hearts— He doeth sil things well.

His funeral will take place at 4 o'clock THIS (Thursday) EVENING at Twentyeighth-Street chapet. Friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

Hinton (W. Va.) papers please copy.

KLINE,-Died, at Blackville, S. C., Au ust 8th, Miss LEAH KLINE.

MEETINGS.

CITY DEMOCRATIC COMMIT-TEE, RICHMOND, VA., August 11, 1888, A called meeting of the CITY DEMO-CRATIC COMMITTEE will be held Till (Thursday) EVENING at 8 o'clock in the By order of C. E. WINGO, Superintendent G. WADDY WILDE.

au 12-1t M ASONIC NOTICE.—THE TROPOLITAN LODGE, No. 11, A. F. and A. M., will be held at St. Alba Hall THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 7: o'clock. Master Masons in good standle sign in the logical control of the control o

By order of the W. M. au 12-1t S. B. JACOBS, Secretary. AMUSEMENTS.

THERE WILL BE A GRAND AT

Persons in the city wishing to attend can leave on the 3:20 or 7 o'clock train; returning arrive in the city next morning at o clock. Fare for the round trip, including Supper and Admission to the Ball, only \$1.50. Tickets can be had at my office any time between now and 3 o'clock friday atternoon.

W. J. McDowkell...
corner Seventh and Main streets.

THE MANAGEMENT RESPECT THE MANAGEMENT RESPECTFULLY announce a GRAND BAL DE
COSTUME at NATURAL BRIDGE on
THURSDAY, August 12, 1886.
None but those wearing fancy dress will
be allowed to participate in the dancing.
Kindly notify the undersigned of your intention to take part and the costume you
have selected, that you may be properly
announced.

BUN BAGG.

Superintendent.

EXCURSIONS, PIC-NICS, &C.

AST EXCURSION OF THE SEA. ASI EACURS AND THE SACE AND A SON TO WASHINGTON SATURDAY NIGHT, SETEMBER 18TH, Train leaves Fiba at 1014 o'clock; returning leaves Washington Monday evening at 40 clock. Round trip \$2.

THOMPSON, CLASH & CO. au 8.10.12.15

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risk of loss. TICKETS GOOD ONE WEEK.
The same arrangement can be made to

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Up-town Office, 1109 east Main street,
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66 TUESDAY AND THURSDAY DUTCH GAP. STEAMER ARIEL.
EVERY TUESDAY AND THURSDAY
NIGHT.

The THURSDAY MOONLIGHT of August 12th will be under the management of the Young Ladles' Aid Society

See advertisement. VIRGINIA STEAMBOAT COMPANY, Up-town Office, 1109 east Main street, my 16

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EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON,--Leave BYERY SUADAL AT LEAST AS A P. M. Arrive S P. M. Beautiful Family Trip—All by Day-Light. No improper persons allowed aboard. Tremers Band, Grand Pinno, and Refreshments. No BEER OR LIQUISES SOLD. Tickets 50c.; CHILBREN 25c.—UNDER FIVE YEARS FREE. R. V. OWEN. je 30-68

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The Chamols-Hunters from the French,
25c.; Tempest and Sonshine, by Mra.
Holmes, 25c.; Dr. Claudius, 50c.; Kidnapped, by Stevenson, 50c.; Alone, by Marion
Harland, 25c.; The Mill Mystery, by Green,
50c.; The Guardian Angel, by Holmes, 50c.,
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Hotel perfect in all of its appointments, such as gas, electric bells, ac., ac. and offers to the public a summer home unequalled by any of the mountain resorts.

Having received instructions from the owner to strare no expense in succeiving the owner to spare no expense in supplying the affords.

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B. T. WILKINSON.

1925-1m. Manager.

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